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UNHCR ACTIVITIES FINANCED BY VOLUNTARY FUNDS: REPORT FOR 1993-1994 AND PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND BUDGET FOR 1995

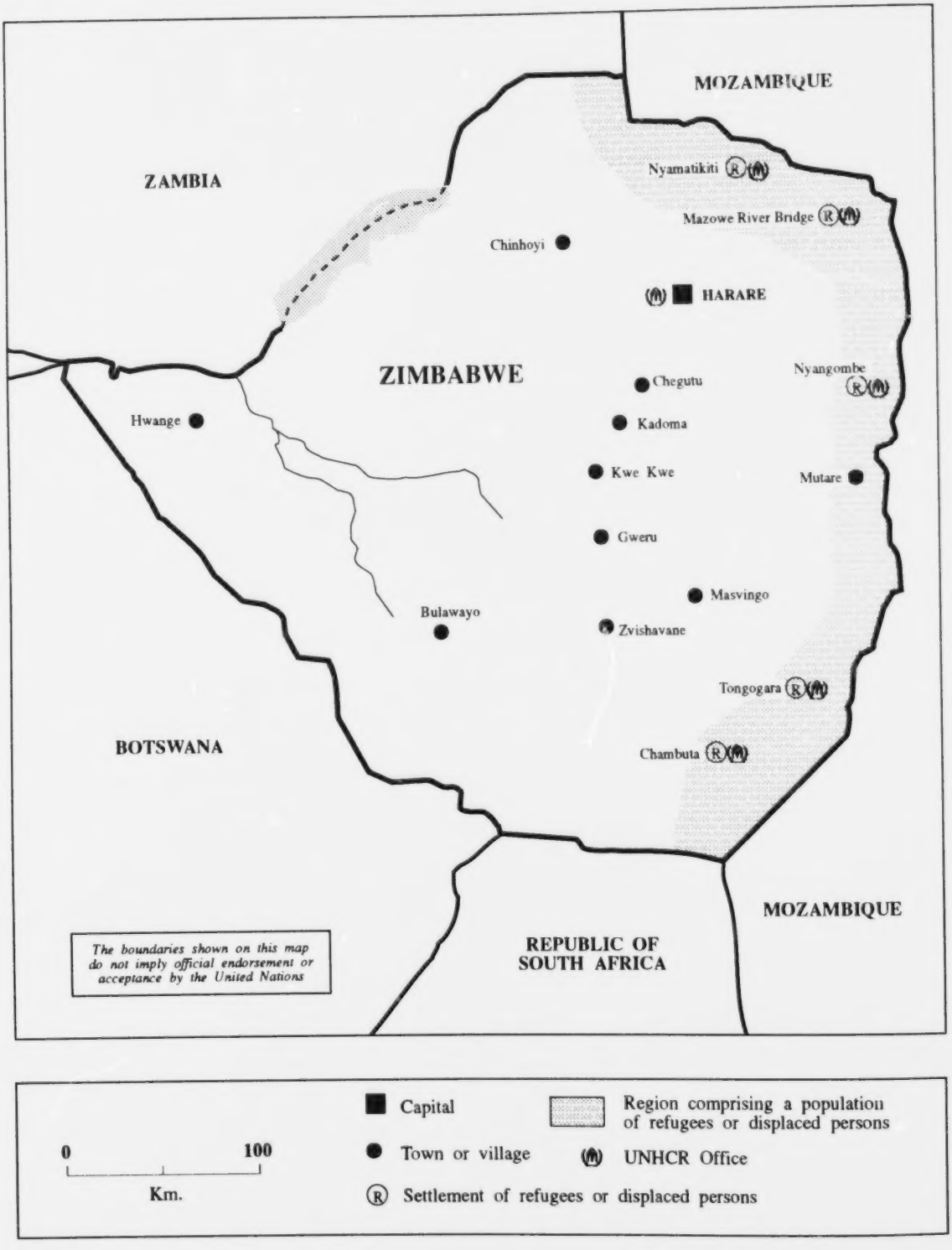
PART I. AFRICA

Section 24 - Zimbabwe

(submitted by the High Commissioner)

GE.94-03168

ZIMBABWE


MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
Nyamatikiti
Mazowe River Bridge
Chinhoyi
HARARE
ZIMBABWE
Chegutu
Nyangombe
Hwange
Kadoma
Kwe Kwe
Mutare
Gweru
Masvingo
Bulawayo
Zvishavane
Tongogara
BOTSWANA
Chambuta
MOZAMBIQUE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
0
100
Km.
Capital
Town or village
Settlement of refugees or displaced persons
Region comprising a population of refugees or displaced persons
UNHCR Office

I.24 ZIMBABWE

Country Overview

Characteristics of the refugee population

1. At 31 December 1993, Zimbabwe hosted a refugee population of 237,100. Of the total refugee population, some 136,000 Mozambicans and 500 from various nationalities were assisted by UNHCR. The non-Mozambican refugees are mainly of urban background. The breakdown of the assisted population by country of origin, percentage of male adults (MA), female adults (FA), children (C), location and type of assistance was as follows:

Country of Origin	Number 01/01/93	Number 31/12/93	Percent MA	FA	C	Location	Type of Assistance
Mozambique	47,585	52,000	17	25	58	Tongogara	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	35,203	34,000	17	22	61	Mazowe Bridge	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	24,940	22,000	17	19	64	Nyangombe	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	25,619	23,000	19	25	56	Chambuta	care & maintenance repatriation
Mozambique	3,612	5,000	22	20	58	Nyamatikiti	care & maintenance repatriation
Various	390	500	-	-	-	Urban Centres	care & maintenance

Some 40,000 of the Mozambican children were aged between 0 and 4 years and another 40,000 between 5 and 17 years.

Programme objectives and priorities

Mozambican refugees

2. UNHCR's main objective in 1994/95 will be to facilitate the repatriation of Mozambican refugees. It is expected that the target of repatriating some

90,000 Mozambicans in 1994 in an organized manner can be achieved. At the end of this operation the Office anticipates focusing on the reported 100,000 spontaneously settled Mozambican refugees, who are mainly in the rural areas of Zimbabwe. While the registration for repatriation of the spontaneously settled Mozambicans may commence in 1994, the movement of this group into Mozambique will only take place in 1995. Care and maintenance assistance will continue to be provided in 1994 to the remaining caseload in the five camps to ensure that basic requirements of food, potable water, shelter, clothing and medical care are met. Depending on the rate of repatriation, the care and maintenance project will be scaled down gradually.

Urban refugees

3. Urban refugees will continue to be assisted throughout 1994 and 1995 under the care and maintenance project pending the determination of a durable solution. Concomitantly, the Office will promote a greater awareness of international law, principles of international protection and national legislation and, jointly with the Government of Zimbawe, consolidate and further develop Zimbabwe's liberal asylum policy, prevent refoulement and ensure that asylum-seekers detained on immigration grounds are granted quick and unhindered access to protection by UNHCR.

4. The Office will also continue its efforts to improve government procedures and practice for the determination of refugee status. Special emphasis will be placed on creating an awareness of the specific protection needs of refugee women and children.

Resettlement

5. Efforts will continue to pursue resettlement to third countries, for which some ten to 15 places are required in 1994. Rejected asylum-seekers originating from countries not bordering Zimbabwe, often due to possible restrictive interpretation of the first country of asylum principle, constitute the majority of the proposed cases for resettlement.

Arrangements for implementation/related inputs

6. The Government will continue to implement the major part of the care and maintenance projects for Mozambican refugees in the five camps and for the urban refugees in the urban areas. The Refugees Services Unit of the Department of Social Welfare in the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare is responsible for refugee matters in Zimbabwe. The Unit is headed by the Commissioner for Refugees. In each camp, the Commissioner will continue to delegate implementation to the camp administrator and his/her staff.

7. Significant components of both the care and maintenance and the voluntary repatriation projects will continue to be implemented by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In this regard, the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) will be UNHCR's main implementing partner responsible for the transport/logistics sector in the voluntary repatriation. Save the Children Fund-USA (SCF-USA) will assist in the family reunification of unaccompanied minors residing in the five refugee camps. Inter-Country People Aid (IPA) will implement the mine awareness campaign and employ project staff for the repatriation teams.

8. The World Food Programme (WFP) will provide basic food commodities in the five camps to refugees pending their repatriation. Some 21,000 metric tons of basic food supplies valued at $ 6 million are planned to be mobilized up to 31 May 1995 for basic feeding. WFP will also provide two-week basic rations in the form of dry rations as well as pre-departure meals for prospective repatriants returning with UNHCR-organized transport assistance.

9. Several NGOs will contribute to the repatriation programme using their own funds. The Centre for Development Information and Education (CIES) is providing printed materials (newspapers, magazines etc.) on the situation in Mozambique. The Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa (IMBISA), Christian Care, SCF-USA and the Catholic Development Commission (CADEC) will produce clothing for needy refugees prior to their departure.

General Programmes

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

10. The 1993 objective with regard to the care and maintenance for Mozambican refugees was to try to normalize their situation to the extent possible, given the severe drought of 1992 and the increase in the refugee caseload. To a large extent this objective was achieved through the provision of food, potable water, shelter, clothing and basic health care. Extensive construction to improve water supplies was carried out in the Mazowe, Nyangombe, and Nyamatikiti camps. The implementation of sanitation activities, including latrine construction, was lagging behind expectations due to a shortfall in previously projected contributions from NGOs, which were to have complemented UNHCR inputs in this sector.

11. The 1993 objective with regard to urban refugees was to continue to provide care and maintenance in the form of education, vocational and skills training, counselling, and income-generating activities. This objective was also achieved. A higher than expected influx of asylum-seekers from Angola and Somalia, however, placed a great strain on the budget. This also affected accommodation facilities provided for new arrivals at the transit centre as well as provision of other necessities, such as clothing and installation kits. In view of the pressure on accommodation and cooking facilities, as well as the fact that there are well over 100 asylum-seekers whose status remains to be determined by the refugee committee, it is planned to expand dormitory and cooking facilities at the Waterfalls Transit Centre in the 1994 project.

12. In addition to the training programmes planned under the care and maintenance project, additional workshops were organized to enhance the capacity of the Government and the various implementing partners in the areas of planning, implementation and monitoring the increased activities of the programme and protection assistance. The funding of these workshops was covered from an overall allocation administered by UNHCR Headquarters.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

13. Depending on the rate of voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees, care and maintenance will continue to be provided to the remaining caseload to ensure that their basic needs are met. The provision of water supply, health care and education will be maintained throughout 1994, with a view to supporting the residual caseload remaining in the camps. It has not yet been determined if any of the five refugee camps can be closed in 1994.

14. As part of the gradual scaling down and eventual closure of refugee camps, a reafforestation programme is being implemented by a consortium of NGOs in order to reduce the adverse effects of environmental degradation caused by the presence of refugees. Since most of the camp residents are expected to depart in 1994, health services will focus more directly on health screening for repatriants, as well as immunization and health education. AIDS awareness campaigns through drama groups will be intensified in the schools, and skills training sessions provided in community areas such as water points.

15. In 1994 a more concerted effort will be made to further streamline and improve the care and maintenance assistance for the urban refugees. The budget for the urban refugee project over the years has proved to be inadequate, especially since the annual rate of new arrivals has been increasing steadily, from 53 in 1989 to 149 in 1993.

16. The large numbers of urban asylum-seekers awaiting status determination are expected to increase further and, consequently, more cases will receive UNHCR assistance until a decision is made on their cases. As a result of this, more funds are required for translation owing to the increased number of non-English speaking asylum-seekers, as well as to cover other expenses such as allowances, education, skills training, clothing and health care. The Office also anticipates that more efforts will be required to promote refugee law through training of the relevant government authorities.

(c) **1995 programme proposals**

17. Provided repatriation proceeds at the expected pace, it is anticipated that by the end of 1994 the assisted caseload will be reduced to some 30,000 Mozambicans and that the care and maintenance project will be scaled down accordingly in all sectors. Reafforestation efforts will continue in 1995, and it is planned that by the end of that year a sustainable environmental regeneration will have been effected. By the end of 1995, assistance in the five camps will be phased out and it is anticipated that almost all the camps will be closed.

18. Assistance will continue to be provided to urban refugees. It is anticipated, as indicated above, that there will be a substantial increase in the number of urban refugees in 1995. This will result in an increase in project requirements. More emphasis will be placed on income-generating activities in order to enable refugees to rapidly attain self-sufficiency. The provision of social counselling to urban refugees will also contribute to their smooth integration into society.

19. The sectoral breakdown for the initial and revised 1994, and the proposed 1995 care and maintenance allocations, covering both the programmes for the Mozambican refugees and for the urban caseload, is as follows (in US dollars):

Sector	Initial 1994	Revised 1994	Initial 1995
Food	16,400	3,405	8,815
Transport	364,300	241,450	118,860
Domestic needs	198,900	194,784	145,101
Water	193,900	193,275	94,100
Sanitation	119,100	118,768	36,600
Health	548,600	662,344	135,374
Shelter	116,700	78,221	43,797
Community services	14,900	14,033	9,815
Education	323,300	196,202	79,881
Crop production	4,540	3,754	-
Forestry	-	76,687	389,190
Income generation	56,910	70,541	68,407
Legal assistance	500	706	1,480
Agency op. support	674,500	840,230	198,580
Project personnel	130,300	-	-
Programme delivery		360,500	417,600
Total	2,812,800	3,055,350	1,747,600

Special Programmes

Mozambique repatriation

(a) **Variations in planned activities in 1993**

20. The overall country objective for 1993/1994 was the massive voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees. The registration, pre-departure and movement phases of approximately 10,000 Mozambican refugees were thus scheduled for 1993. Some 9,300 refugees were repatriated from 12 June 1993 until 31 December 1993. The remainder were deemed unfit to travel as a result of health screening. Repatriants were transported on UNHCR trucks and rented buses. The Mine Awareness Campaign started in all camps in October 1993. A slight delay was experienced in commencing the campaign because the trainers supplied by the Zimbabwe National Army were fielded later than projected. However, all repatriated refugees participated in the training before their departure.

(b) **1994 planned implementation**

21. In 1994, it is planned to provide organized transport to some 90,000 Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe during the dry season (April to November). One Registration/Repatriation Team will be based in each camp and the special needs of vulnerable individuals will be addressed by a qualified social worker.

22. A total fleet of 53 trucks, 32 trailers and ten rented buses will be required, necessitating the procurement of 33 additional trucks and 22 trailers in 1994. Certain difficulties in the early stages of procurement caused a delay in the repatriation schedule. However, it is still anticipated that the target of repatriating 90,000 Mozambicans in 1994 can be met.

23. In addition to transport, assistance provided to repatriants includes the distribution of bags for personal belongings, jerrycans and tarpaulin for roofing during the rainy season. During their journey, refugees receive high-protein biscuits.

24. The Mine Awareness Campaign is continuing in 1994, and will accelerate along with registration and repatriation movements. Emphasis will be placed on "Health Education for Repatriation" with the aim of providing refugees with knowledge and skills relevant to their repatriation and reintegration in Mozambique.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

25. While a residual caseload of Mozambican refugees residing in the camps may still require transport assistance in 1995, the main objective for 1995 will be the voluntary repatriation of spontaneously settled Mozambicans. Although actual numbers can not yet be verified, it is estimated that up to 100,000 spontaneously settled Mozambicans may reside in rural areas and urban centres. It is anticipated that a significant number of the spontaneously settled refugees may return without UNHCR assistance.

26. While transport and related assistance will be provided to those who are unable to return by themselves, only a very basic repatriation kit will be provided since the majority of this group is considered to have become self-sufficient. The actual movement phase will only take place upon completion of the organized repatriation from the camps, and is tentatively scheduled to commence in April 1995. This programme is expected to be accomplished under a much smaller budget, amounting to one third of the 1994 repatriation programme.

Other Trust Funds

27. In the context of the inter-agency efforts to relieve the impact of the severe drought which affected all the countries in southern Africa towards the end of 1992, several donations were received by the Office for the refugee programme in 1993. One contribution was used for improving the sanitation and water supply systems in the refugee camps.

28. In addition, a contribution was received from the Government of Germany for the teachers' training programme with the aim of raising their skills to a level that will allow them to reintegrate easily into the Mozambican education system upon repatriation.

29. A contribution towards the welfare of refugee women, especially female heads of household, was received from the Government of Canada.

30. A donation of 675 metric tons of dried skimmed milk, with the cost of internal transport, storage and handling included, was received from the Commission of the European Community for distribution to the refugees.

Programme Delivery and Administrative Support Costs

(a) Variations in planned activities in 1993

31. Five national professional posts, one for each of the Field Offices, were created as of April 1993 but were not filled before the end of the year. Two other posts of National Professional Officers (Associate Programme Officer and Associate Logistics Officer) which were created as of April 1993 also remained vacant until the end of the year. Savings resulting from these vacancies resulted in lower expenditure than the revised 1993 administrative budget.

(b) 1994 planned implementation

32. The 1994 revised estimate includes provision for the staffing and operating expenses of the Branch Office as well as the Field Offices. For the first time, UNHCR has a field presence in all five refugee camps. One international and four local posts were created as of January 1994. All other posts have been extended throughout 1994. In addition, following analysis of past expenditure, the provision for common staff costs has been increased in the revised 1994 administrative budget. The other chapters of expenditure remain almost the same as in the initial 1994 budget.

(c) 1995 programme proposals

33. Assuming that the organized repatriation will reduce the Mozambican refugee population and that assistance under both the voluntary repatriation and care and maintenance projects will be consolidated, the discontinuation of two international posts is planned as of January 1995. Four international and three local posts will also be discontinued as of July 1995. Furthermore, another local post is planned for discontinuation as of October 1995. With the projected closure of refugee camps during 1995, it is expected that, in 1996, only a very limited presence at Branch Office and field level will be required. Accordingly, the initial 1995 budget is considerably lower than the revised 1994 administrative budget.

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZIMBABWE

(in thousands of United States dollars)

1993	1994		1995	
AMOUNT OBLIGATED	ALLOCATION APPROVED BY 1993 EXCOM	PROPOSED REVISED ALLOCATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
GENERAL PROGRAMMES (1)				
4,047.8 a/	2,812.8	2,694.4	CARE AND MAINTENANCE	1,330.0
14.4 b/	–	–	LOCAL SETTLEMENT	–
–	–	360.5	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	417.6
4,062.2	**2,812.8**	**3,054.9**	**SUB–TOTAL OPERATIONS**	**1,747.6**
280.9	246.5	39.9	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	66.2
4,343.1	**3,059.3**	**3,094.8**	**T O T A L (1)**	**1,813.8**
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES (2)				
1,929.3	4,652.1	7,806.1	MOZAMBIQUE REPATRIATION	2,603.8
–	–	918.6	PROGRAMME DELIVERY See Annexes I a and II a	531.4
–	–	172.0	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT See Annexes I b and II b	117.0
			OTHER TRUST FUNDS	
567.7	–	–	Extra–budgetary food	–
750.6	–	–	Various assistance	204.4
3,247.6	**4,652.1**	**8,896.7**	**T O T A L (2)**	**3,456.6**
7,590.7	**7,711.4**	**11,991.5**	**GRAND TOTAL (1+2)**	**5,270.4**

a/ of which US$ 15,954 incurred against Overall Allocation
b/ obligation incurred against Overall Allocation